United Nations S/2002/1234

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 November 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 November 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 22 July 2002 (S/2002/822).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached supplementary report from Ethiopia submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-69069 (E) 221102

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex

Letter dated 31 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Further to our previous submission dated 30 January 2002 (S/2002/137, annex) and your Committee's subsequent request for additional information and clarification, I am pleased to attach herewith a supplementary report of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

I would be grateful were you to have the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdulmejid **Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Supplementary report of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Introduction

On 10 June 2002 the Counter Terrorism committee requested for elaboration and additional information based on the report of the Government of Ethiopia submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council Resolution 1373/2001.

Accordingly the replies to the questions of the committee are provided as follows:

Sub-paragraph 1(a)

- *Please provide an outline of the relevant provisions of the legal memorandum referred to in the report that facilitate the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism. Does this memorandum have the force of Law?*

The Ministry of Justice of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (F.D.R.E) prepared a legal memorandum on the enforcement of the relevant UN instruments related to terrorism in the national Legal system. The memorandum was prepared in accordance with **the** power of the Ministry as chief advisor to the Federal Government **on** matters of the law as entrusted to it in article 23 of Proclamation No. 4/95. The memorandum guides the executive on matters of the law related to fighting of terrorism.

A substantial part of the memorandum is included in the report of the F.D.R.E on the implementation of the UN-Security Council Resolution No. 1373/2001. **The memorandum** includes:

a. The Legal force of the UNSCR 1373/2001 and its legal consequence,
b. The contribution of the Resolution (1373/2001) to the efforts of the Government of F.D.R.E to prevent and combat terrorism,
c. The competence of the national laws to implement the Resolution (1373/2001);
    I. Competence of the national laws to implement the international conventions related to terrorism not ratified by Ethiopia,
    II. The competence of the national laws to implement the other parts of the Resolution,
    III. Matters arising from the resolutions and the conventions;
        a) Issues of Jurisdiction
        b) Issues of Extradition of Criminals
        c) Issues of Mutual Legal Assistance

- *Please explain whether the legal memorandum or any other legal provisions would enable Ethiopia to fulfill the requirement of the UN Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism which is in the process of being ratified by Ethiopia. If not what additional measures will be taken and within what timeframe?*

The legal memorandum prepared by the Ministry of Justice to facilitate the enforcement of the relevant UN Conventions relating to terrorism and the additional explanatory memorandum in response to the questions of **the** Counter Terrorism Committee of the Security Council indicate that the national laws of F.D.R.E needs to be further strengthened to fulfill the requirement of the UN Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism. The following provision, **which proposes** a new article to the Penal Code, is approved by the Council of Ministers of the F.D.R.E and is submitted to the House of People's Representative for promulgation.

"Article 252. Terrorist Act

1. Whosoever commits a terrorist act which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or causes serious injury or death to, any person, any number or group of persons, or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environment or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:
   (a) Intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or seduce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or
   (b) Disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or
   (c) Create general **insurrection** in a state;
   is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from ten to twenty five years; or in grave cases, with rigorous imprisonment for live or death.

2. Any ***promotion, sponsoring, contribution to***, command, aid incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with intent to commit any of the acts referred to in Sub-article (1) of this Article shall be punished in accordance with Sub-Article (1) hereof (*emphasis added).*"

- *Could Ethiopia please explain the mechanism of co-ordination between the federal agencies and those of the units of the federation on the one hand, and amongst the agencies of the units, on the other hand in implementing all laws for combating terrorism?*

The Federal and Regional State law enforcement agencies work together in the fight against terrorism through several communication channels and occasionally the respective officials and experts exchange experience. The Federal Police Commission regularly gives technical assistance to Regional States Police commissions and trains their experts to support their crime investigation and prosecution capacity. Moreover, the Federal Police Commission and the Regional States Police commissions exchange information on national and international crimes.

Sub-Paragraph (1) (d)

Please outline Articles 32 and 36 of the Penal Code that deal with the criminalization of the provisions or collection of funds for carrying out terrorist acts.

Article 32 and 36 of the Penal Code deal with the capacity of offenders as principal, co-offender and accomplice with respect to any criminal act including the carrying out of terrorist acts. Solicitation of funds for the commission of criminal acts including terrorist acts will be treated as intentionally associating oneself with the principal offence in accordance with article 32 and 36 of the Penal Code.

"Article 32 Principal Act: Offender and Co-offender

1) A person shall be regarded as having committed an offence and punished as such if:
   (a) he actually committees the offence directly or indirectly, for example by means of animal or natural forces; or
   (b) he without performing the criminal act itself fully associates himself with the commission of the offense and the intended result; or
2) .....
3) Where several co-offenders are involved they shall be liable to the same punishment as provided by law."

"Article 36: Accomplice

1) An accomplice is a person who knowingly assists a principal offender either before or during the carrying out of the criminal design whether by information, advice, supply of means or material aid or assistance of any kind whatsoever in the commission of an offence.
2) An accomplice in an international offence shall be always be liable to punishment."

- *Do these provisions include the criminalization of the provisions and collection of funds for terrorist acts committed outside Ethiopia?*

Article 32 and 36 of the Penal Code apply to all criminal acts specified in the penal code or any other domestic legislation which criminalize certain acts, to the violations of international law, offences considered by national law as international crime and to violations of treaties ratified by Ethiopia.

The most appropriate legal provision in this respect is Article 17 of the Code which reads as follows:

"Article 17: Offences Committed in a foreign country, against International Law and Universal Order

1) Any person who has committed in foreign country:
   (a) an offence against international law or an international offence specified in Ethiopian legislation, or an international treaty or a Convention to which Ethiopia has adhered: or
   (b) an offence against public health or morals specified in Article 510, 567, 605, 606, 609 or 610 of this code.

   Shall be liable to trial in Ethiopia in accordance with the provisions of this code and subject to the general conditions mentioned hereinafter /(Article. 19 and 20(2)/ unless he has been prosecuted in the foreign country."

Any person who assists the commission of this crime by any means will equally be liable in accordance with Articles 32 and 36 of the Penal Code.

- *Please outline the provisions to be included in Ethiopian Penal Code to criminalize the Commission of a "Terrorist Act"*

See the reply to the second question under sub-paragraph 1(a) which gives the full text of the draft new Article 252(1) and (2) of the Penal Code.

Sub-paragraph 1(c)

- *Please indicate whether funds and financial assets held in Ethiopia financial institutions by persons and entities resident or non-resident can be frozen if they are suspected of being used for terrorism either inside or outside Ethiopia.*
- *Are there legal measures available to freeze other economic resources as required by this sub-paragraph?*

Funds suspected of being used for terrorism can be subject to criminal investigation. Except in cases where such funds are the proceeds of crime, or such funds were transferred illegally, the Penal Code do not provide for the freezing of funds suspected of being used for terrorism or any other crime. As noted in the report of the Government of F.D.R.E on the implementation of the UN Resolution (1373/2001), the National Bank of Ethiopia, however, continued to block accounts linked to the financing of terrorist activities.

Sub-paragraph 1(d)

- *Is there any law that prohibits individuals or entities from making available funds, etc. in support of terrorist acts?*

There are no specific laws that prohibit individuals or entities from making available funds, etc, in support of terrorist acts. Article 32 and 36 of the Penal code, however, criminalizes any act of assisting, e.g. by making funds available, by giving advice etc, the commission of any offence by assimilating such individuals with the principal offender as co-offender or accomplice.

- *Are financial institutions, other financial intermediaries (e.g. Lawyers) and other natural or legal persons required by law to report suspicious transactions to the relevant authorities? What are the penalties for non-compliance?*

There are no specific provisions requiring the reporting of suspicious transaction under Proclamation No. 83/94. Instead Articles 438, 439 and 267 of the Penal Code impose on individuals and entities an obligation to inform the concerned authority about the commission or the preparation to commit serious crimes. Currently, the National Bank of Ethiopia has devolved the communication channel with the financial institutions to communicate suspicious bank accounts and transactions, and to request their follow up. The texts of the relevant provisions of the Penal Code are provided as follows.

"Article 438: Failure to Inform the Law

(1) Whosoever, without good cause:
  (a) knowing the identity of the perpetrator of, or of the commission of, an offence punishable with death or rigorous imprisonment for life, or
  (b) is by law or by the rules of his profession, obliged to notify the competent authorities in the interests of public security or public order, of certain offences or certain grave facts, and does not do so, is punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or with simple imprisonment not exceeding three months."

"Article 439: Harboring and Aid

Whosoever knowingly saves from prosecution a person who has fallen under a provision of criminal law, whether by warning him or hiding him, by concealing or destroying the traces or instruments of his crime, by misleading the investigation, or in any other way is punishable with simple imprisonment or fine."

"Article 267: Indirect Aid and Encouragement

(1) Whosoever, being aware that an offence is being prepared or has been committed against the Emperor, the empress or the Crown Prince, against constitutional order or national defense, or against the internal or external security of the State, fails to inform the authorities thereof, or does not to the best of his ability try to prevent the offence from being carried out and to bring the offender to justice, save in case of *force majeure* or manifest impossibility is punishable with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years.

(2) Official or professional secrecy cannot be invoked to evade the obligation to inform the authorities.

(3) When the offence is committed in time of internal or external emergency, the punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

(4) Kinship or close ties of affection with the perpetrator or perpetrators of the offence, whether projected or carried out, cannot be invoked as an excuse in the above-mentioned cases. (Art. 80)

- *Does Ethiopia have any Law governing alternative money transfer agencies, including system of, or similar to the kind known as Hawalls?*

Article 12 of the Monetary and Banking Proclamation No. 84 of 1994 also incorporated binding terms and conditions in all kinds of banking operations including money transfer activities. But detailed directives are yet to be issued for this particular transaction. Besides, this legal instrument gives power to Ethiopian National Bank to monitor every activity that is made in foreign exchange. Hence, the bank has the mandate to control the transfer of money.

- *What laws, practical controls and surveillance measures exist to ensure that funds and other economic resources collected for religious, charitable or cultural purposes are not diverted for other purpose, particularly for financing terrorism?*

Regulation No. 321 of 1966 issued for registrations and supervision of associations has established a government organ, which is entrusted **with** monitoring any association established or works under Ethiopian Law. This organ operates under supervision of Ministry of Justice. The main functions of this organ **are laid** down in the following provisions of the regulation.

"Article 12:

(1) Every association shall keep adequate accounts and records of income and expenditure and shall make the same available to inspection from time to time or at any time upon request by a dully-authorized official of the office."

"Article 13: Reporting

Every association shall annually, not later than one hundred and twenty (120) days after the end of the preceding financial year thereof, submit to the Office a report which shall include the following particular:

1) a balance sheet for the association showing the assets and liabilities thereof as of the last day of said preceding financial years;
2) the auditors report in respect of said preceding financial year: and
3) a description of the major activities of the association during said preceding financial year."

Sub-paragraph 2(a)

- *Is there any law in Ethiopia apart from the relevant provisions of its Penal Code, to regulate domestic and international trade in weapons and explosives?*

There are other laws, which are issued to regulate trade (including import and export) in weapons and explosives such as Legal Notice No. 229/1960 (as amended) Special Penal Code Proclamation No. 8/1974, Commercial Registration and Business Licensing Proclamation No. 67/1989 and the Re-establishment and Modernization of Customs Authority Proclamation No. 60/1997. According to the aforementioned laws, the Ethiopian Customs Authority, which is accountable to the Ministry of Revenue of F.D.R.E, have power and duty to detain, prohibit, restrict goods and take the necessary measures. Hence, it acts as a guard of the get way of Ethiopia for imports and exports including firearms and explosives.

The following is the outline of the provisions of Regulation No. 229/1960.

"Article 6:

(a) Any person, which shall include any company, organization or other entity desiring to engage in the business of the import or export of firearms or to deal or trade in arms or to repair arms shall first obtain in license therefore from the Ministry of Interior provided however that any person in possession on the date upon which these Regulation come into force of a license earlier issued by a competent authority shall have a period of 120 days within which to obtain the license specified in this Article 6."

"Article 9:

Any person in possession, on the date upon which these regulations come into force, of a license to engage in the business of the import or export of firearms or to deal or trade in arms shall, within sixty (60) days following said date file a report with the licensing authority specified in Article 6 hereof showing the stock of arms then on hand and the type and caliber of the same."

"Article 10:

Any person to whom a license to engage in the business of the import or export of firearms or to deal or trade in arms is issued here under shall:

a) each year during the month of September, file a report with the licensing Authority specified in Article 6 hereof showing, with respect to the preceding twelve month period, the stock of arms on hand and the type and caliber of the same at the beginning and end of said twelve (12) month period; and
b) maintain a current registers in which he shall enter each day all particulars concerning each arms transaction, the name and address of each buyer or seller, and a description of the article purchased or sold with its serial number."

- *Please explain how Ethiopia oversees the domestic manufacture, sale, possession and disposition of weapons inside Ethiopia?*

According to the aforementioned regulation of 1960, the concerned authority supervises the manufacturing, selling, possessing and disposition of weapons inside Ethiopia. Any person who wants to own any kind of weapons should have a license issued by the Ministry of Interior. However, a person who is found selling weapons is subject to rigorous imprisonment according to Article 14 of the Revised Special Penal Code Proclamation No. 214/74. The full text of this Proclamation in respect of the issues discussed above presented as follow.

"Article 41: Prohibited Traffic in Arms

Whosoever:

1) apart from offences against the security of the state (Article 4) makes, imports, exports or transports, acquires, receives, stores or hides, offers for sale, puts into circulation or distributes, without special authorizations contrary to law, weapons or munitions of any kind; or
2) without indulging in trafficking knowingly sells, delivers, or hands over arms to suspected or dangerous persons; is punishable, without prejudice to the confiscation of the material seized, with rigorous imprisonment from five to twenty five years. When he has acted for gain or has made a profession on such activities, a fine up to fifteen thousand *birr* maybe imposed in addition to the penalty prescribed herein.

3) where the commission of the offence is exceptionally grave, the punishment shall be rigorous imprisonment for life or death."

- *Please provide outline of Article 37 of the Penal Code.*

"Article 37: Criminal Conspiracy

1) Where two or more persons enter into an agreement to achieve an unlawful design or to commit an offense the provisions regarding participation and aggravation of punishment due to the above-mentioned circumstances are applicable. (Article 81(d))
2) The foregoing provision shall, however, not affect the provisions contained in the Special Part of this Code relating to conspiracies against the essential interests of the State and its defense, the forming of unlawful association and the participation therein, as well as to the organization of gangs or associations of wrongdoers. (Article 269, 286, 313 and 472)"

Sub-Paragraph 2(b)

- *Please provide a list of the countries with which Ethiopia has arrangement for the exchange of information on terrorism related matters as refereed to in the reply to this paragraph.*

The East Africa Police Chiefs Committee includes all of the East African countries. The Government of F.D.R.E has signed agreement on cooperation in the prevention of transnational organized crimes, drug trafficking and terrorism with Turkey.

Sub Paragraph 2(c)

- *Please outline the provisions of Articles 11, 13, 18,19 and 21 of the Penal Code that deal with aliens.*

"Article 11: Offences Committed on Ethiopian Territory

1) This Code shall apply to any person whether a national or a foreigner who has committed one of the offences specified in his Code on the territory of Ethiopia. The national territory comprises the land, sea and air. The extent of this realm is determined by law.
2) Nothing in this Code shall affect immunities of foreign persons enjoying an official status as sanctioned by public international law.
3) If the offender has taken refuge in a foreign country his extradition shall be requested so that he may be tried under Ethiopian Law."

"Article 13: Offences Committed in a Foreign Country against Ethiopia

This Code shall apply to any person who in a foreign country has committed one of the offences against the Emperor and the Empire, their safety or integrity, its institutions or essential interests as defined in Book III, Title I Chapter I, and under Title V of the Special Part of this Code (Article 248-272 and Article 366-382)."

"Article 18: Other Offences Committed in a Foreign Country

1) This Code shall also apply to any person who has committed an offence in a foreign country against an Ethiopian national or to any Ethiopian national who has committed in a foreign country an offence of another kind than those specified in the foregoing Article, if the offender was not tried in the foreign country for the offence, provided that:

a) the act to be tried is prohibited by the law of the State where it was committed and by Ethiopian law; and
b) it is of sufficient gravity under the latter law to justify extradition.

2) In the case of all other offences committed in a foreign country by a foreign national, the offender shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, failing extradition, be prosecuted and tried only if the offence is punishable under Ethiopian law with death or with rigorous imprisonment for not less than ten years."

"Article 19: Conditions for Subsidiary Application

1) In the application of this Code it shall be presumed:

a) that the compliant or denunciation by the victim or his depe~dents was lodged when it is a condition for prosecution and trial under the law of the place of commission of the offence or under Ethiopian law;
b) that the offender is within the territory of the Empire and has not been extradited, or that the extradition was obtained by a reason of the offence committed;
c) that the offence was not legally pardoned in the country of commission and that prosecution is not barred either under the law of the country where the offence was committed or under Ethiopian law.

2) Prosecution shall be instituted by the Attorney General after consultation with the Minister of Justice.
3) The punishment to be imposed under this Code shall not be more severe than the heaviest penalty prescribed by the law of the country of commission where such country is recognized by Ethiopia."

"Article 21: Extradition

1) Any foreigner who commits an ordinary offence outside the territory of Ethiopia and who takes refuge in Ethiopia may be extradited in accordance with the provisions of the law, treaties or international custom; extradition shall be granted on the application made in proper form by the State where the offence was committed for purpose of trial under the territorial law when the offence does not directly and principally concern the Ethiopian State (Art. 13)
2) No Ethiopian national having that status at the time of the commission of the offence may, save as is otherwise expressly provided, be handed over to a foreign country. Failing extradition he shall be tried by Ethiopian courts and under Ethiopian law.
3) In all cases where an offence raises a question of extradition the request shall be dealt with in accordance with the principles of Ethiopian law and provisions of existing treaties."

- *Is there any other law that deals with aliens seeking legal entry into Ethiopia?*

Proclamation No. 271 of 1969 issued to govern the registration of foreigner in the country is also dealt with the entry and leave of foreigner and how to give them travel document and visa.

- *What is the legal basis for extradition in Ethiopia. In particular*
- *Is it governed, in any respect by legislation? If so please outline the legislation.*

The principle of extradition is part of the Penal Code since 1957. The more pertinent provision of this code in this respect is Article 21, which is outlined above in reply to the question under sub-paragraph 2(c).

- *Is it contingent, in any respect, on the existence of bilateral treaties? If so please, provide a list of the countries with which Ethiopia has concluded relevant bilateral treaties.*

As spelled out in Article 21(3) of the Penal Code when the request for extradition is brought to the attention of Ethiopia, it will be dealt in accordance with the principles of Ethiopian law, treaties or international custom. There is no restriction to extradite a person in the absence of bilateral treaties. In the absence of treaty either the national law or international custom can be used to accede the request. Ethiopia has bilateral agreements of extradition with Djibouti and Sudan.

- *How would Ethiopia deal with a request for extradition from a country with which it has no treaty on extradition?*

If there is no treaty with the requesting state to extradite a criminal, Ethiopia will consider the request according to its law and international custom. The criminal will be extradited unless Ethiopia has exclusive jurisdiction or stronger ground to claim jurisdiction than the state-requesting jurisdiction. Principle of reciprocity may also influence the extradition.

Sub-paragraph 2(d)

- *Please provide an outline of Article 273 of the Penal Code.*

"Article 273: Hostile Acts Against a Foreign State

Whosoever, within the territory of the Empire and at the risk of endangering peaceful relations with foreign countries:

a) attempts to disturb by subversive activities, by slander, by malicious propaganda or by violence the internal political order or security of a foreign State; or
b) infringes a governmental decision, duly published in the Negarit Gazeta, taken for the purpose of safeguarding Ethiopia's neutrality during a foreign war; or
c) provokes, undertakes or encourages acts hostile to a foreign belligerent power,

is punishable with simple imprisonment for at least three months, or, in cases of exceptional gravity, with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding ten years."

Sub-paragraph 2(f)

- *Please provide a list of the countries with whom Ethiopia has entered into bilateral agreement for mutual assistance in the manner of criminal investigations and criminal proceedings. How would Ethiopia deal with requests from countries with which it has no bilateral agreement?*

The government of F.D.R.E has mutual legal assistant agreement with Djibouti. Bilateral agreement is not a prerequisite to cooperate in the field of criminal investigation and proceedings. The Federal police usually act through Interpol and upon direct formal request from other states.

Sub-paragraph 2(g)

- *Are there any further measures proposed to prevent the counterfeiting, forgery, or fraudulent use of identity papers or other such documents and in what timeframe?*

The quality of identity papers or such other documents will continuously be upgraded to make them less susceptible to counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use.

Sub-paragraph 3(d)

- *The CTC would welcome a report, in relation to the relevant intentional conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, on the progress made by Ethiopia in:*
- *Becoming a party to the instruments to which it is not yet a party; and*
- *Enacting legislation, and making other necessary arrangements;*
- *To implement the instruments to which it has become a party.'*
- *Have the relevant offences set forth in the international conventions and protocols to which Ethiopia is already a party been included as extraditable offences in the bilateral extradition treaties concluded by Ethiopia?*

The Council of Ministers of the F.D.R.E has, on its regular meeting held on October 18, 2002, approved the ratification of the following four conventions and decided there submission to the House of People's Representative:

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Diplomatic Agents and Other Internationally Protected Persons,
2. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages,
3. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,
4. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

Further Consultation and preparation is being made to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.

The revision of the Penal Code to include Article 252 on criminalizing Terrorist Acts is expected to be promulgated in the very near future by the House. Further implementation measures will be taken following the ratification of the instruments listed above.

Sub-paragraph 3(g)

- *Please clarify whether claims of political motivation are recognized as grounds for denial of requests for extradition of alleged terrorists.*

Basically extradition can be denied on cases where the F.D.R.E has an exclusive jurisdiction on criminal charges, and/or the F.D.R.E has a stronger ground to claim jurisdiction. Offences committed in a foreign country, against international law and universal order are the subject of bilateral extradition agreements to which F.D.R.E is a party.

Paragraph 4

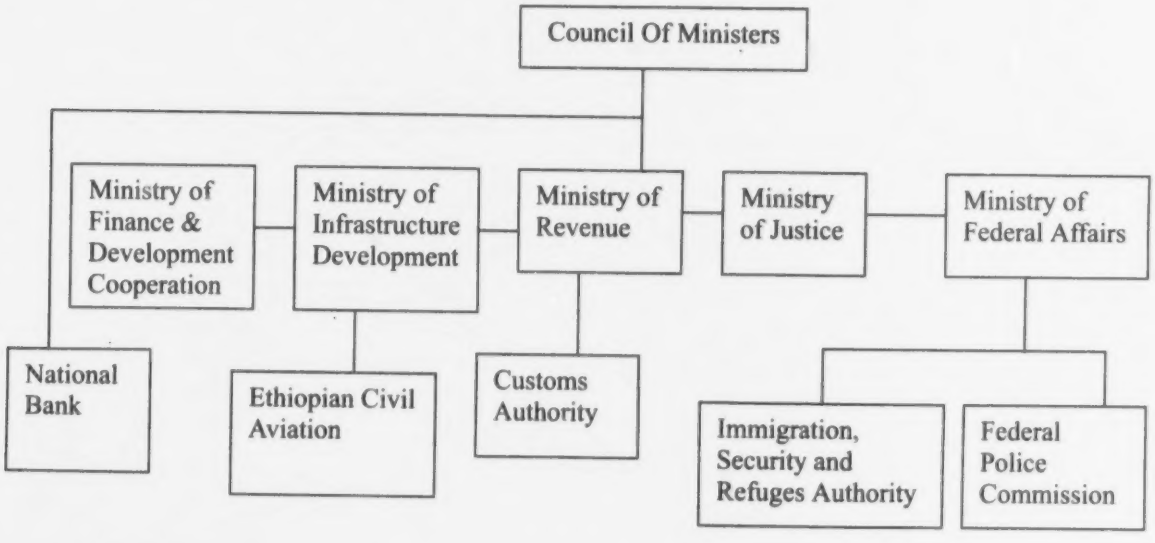
- *Has Ethiopia addressed any of the concerns expressed in paragraph 4 of the Resolution?*

The Government of the F.D.R.E is working together with the international community in preventing and combating transnational organized crimes, illicit drug and arms trafficking. The sub-region in which F.D.R.E is located do not have serious problem of illegal movement of potentially dangerous materials. Further information shall be provided in the next report.

Other Matters

- *Could Ethiopia please provide an organizational chart of its administrative machinery such as police, immigration control, customs taxation and financial supervision.*

Organizational chart of the administrative machinery of the Federal Government that contributes to the implementation of UNSCR 1373(2001) is provided as follows:



Conclusion and Remarks

The government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is committed to take decisive measures against international terrorism step by step. Further report on the implementation of the UNSCR 1373/2001 will be submitted in due course.